

# Part I. Rulings and Decisions Under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986

## Section 170.—Charitable, etc., Contributions and Gifts

26 CFR 1.170A-1: Charitable, etc., contributions and gifts; allowance of deduction.

**Charitable contributions.** This revenue ruling addresses the tax consequences under section 170 of the Code (regarding the deduction allowed for contributions and gifts to charity) of a taxpayer's transfer of a used car to the authorized agent of a charity.

### Rev. Rul. 2002-67

#### ISSUES

(1) For purposes of § 170 of the Internal Revenue Code, may a donor's transfer of a car to a charity's authorized agent be treated as a transfer to the charity?

(2) May the contemporaneous written acknowledgment required by § 170(f)(8) be provided to the donor by the charity's authorized agent?

(3) May a donor use an established used car pricing guide to determine the value of a car donated to a charity?

#### FACTS

*Situation 1.* *O* is a charitable organization described in § 170(c)(2). *O* is located in, and conducts its activities in, State A.

*X* is a for-profit entity located and licensed to sell cars in State A. Pursuant to a written agreement, *O* and *X* establish an agency relationship that is valid under the applicable law of State A. The agreement provides that *X*, acting as *O*'s authorized agent, will administer a fund-raising program for *O* in exchange for a fee. *X*'s activities under the agreement are subject to *O*'s review and approval.

The agreement provides that *X* will act on *O*'s behalf to (1) solicit donations of used cars, (2) accept, process, and sell the cars, (3) transfer the proceeds of the sales to *O*, less *X*'s fee, and (4) provide each donor with substantiation of that donor's contribution, including an acknowledgment that contains the information required by § 170(f)(8)(B).

To assist *O* in furthering its charitable purposes, *B*, an individual who itemizes federal income tax deductions, transfers a used

car to *X* as *O*'s authorized agent. *B* does not receive anything of value in exchange for the car. *B* consults an established used car pricing guide, which lists \$4,500 as the current sales price for a car of the same make, model, and year as *B*'s car and sold in *B*'s area, if the car is in excellent condition. The guide lists \$3,000 as the current sales price for such a car if it is in average condition. The guide does not provide a sales price for a car that is in poor condition.

The guide states that a car is in excellent condition if it has no defects; in average condition if it has some defects, but is safe to drive; and in poor condition if it needs substantial mechanical or body repairs, or is unsafe to drive. *B*'s car is in average condition.

*Situation 2.* The facts are the same as in *Situation 1*, except that *B*'s car is in poor condition.

#### LAW AND ANALYSIS

##### Issue (1)

Section 170(a)(1) allows as a deduction, subject to certain limitations and restrictions, any charitable contribution (as defined in § 170(c)), payment of which is made within the taxable year. Section 170(c) defines charitable contribution, in part, as a contribution to or for the use of an entity described in § 170(c)(2).

It is well established that a charity may receive contributions through its authorized agent. *See, e.g.*, § 1.170A-1(b) of the Income Tax Regulations; Rev. Rul. 85-184, 1985-2 C.B. 84. Because *O* and *X* have established a valid agency relationship under the law of State A, *X* has the authority to act on *O*'s behalf according to the terms of their agency agreement. Thus, for purposes of § 170, *B*'s transfer of the car to *X* as *O*'s authorized agent is treated as a transfer to *O*. The determination of whether an agency relationship exists is based upon the requirements of state law. Not all contractual relationships will result in an agency relationship under state law.

##### Issue (2)

Section 170(f)(8)(A) provides that no deduction is allowed under § 170(a) for any contribution of \$250 or more unless the taxpayer substantiates the contribution by a contemporaneous written acknowledgment

of the contribution by the donee organization that meets the requirements of § 170(f)(8)(B).

Because *X* is authorized by *O* to act as *O*'s agent in administering *O*'s fund-raising program, a written acknowledgment provided to *B* by *X* will satisfy the requirement of § 170(f)(8)(A) that the acknowledgment be made by the donee organization.

##### Issue (3)

Section 1.170A-1(c)(1) provides that if a charitable contribution is made in property other than money, the amount of the contribution is the fair market value of the property at the time of the contribution.

Section 1.170A-1(c)(2) states that fair market value is the price at which the property would change hands between a willing buyer and a willing seller, neither being under any compulsion to buy or sell, and both having reasonable knowledge of relevant facts. The quantity in which property is donated is a factor in determining fair market value. *See, e.g.*, Rev. Rul. 80-233, 1980-2 C.B. 69 (the best evidence of fair market value of bibles is the price at which similar quantities of bibles were sold in arms'-length transactions at the time of the contribution).

The fair market value of a car is the price at which the car would change hands between a willing buyer and a willing seller. There is no single correct way to determine fair market value of a car; any reasonable method may be used.

One method of determining fair market value of a single donated car is by reference to an established used car pricing guide. However, a used car pricing guide establishes fair market value only if the guide lists the sales price for a car that is the same make, model, and year, sold in the same area, and in the same condition, as the donated car.

*Situation 1.* The established used car pricing guide lists \$3,000 as the current sales price for a car that is the same make, model, and year as *B*'s car, sold in the same area, and in the same condition (*i.e.*, average). Therefore, the fair market value of *B*'s car, and the amount treated as a charitable contribution under § 170, is \$3,000. *B* also could have determined the value of the car by any other reasonable method.

*Situation 2.* The established used car pricing guide does not list a sales price for a car of the same make, model, and year as B's car, sold in the same area, and in the same condition (*i.e.*, poor). Because the guide does not provide a value for a car in poor condition, the guide does not establish the fair market value of B's car. B must establish the fair market value of the car using some other method that is reasonable under the circumstances.

## INFORMATION REPORTING

For information regarding a charity's obligation to report amounts paid and received in connection with fund-raising programs, see Instructions for Form 990 and Announcement 2002-87, 2002-39 I.R.B. 624.

## HOLDINGS

(1) For purposes of § 170, a donor's transfer of a car to a charity's authorized agent may be treated as a transfer to the charity.

(2) The contemporaneous written acknowledgment required by § 170(f)(8) may be provided to the donor by the charity's authorized agent.

(3) A donor may use an established used car pricing guide to determine the fair market value of a single donated car if the guide lists a sales price for a car that is the same make, model, and year, sold in the same area, and in the same condition, as the donated car. However, a donor may not use an established used car pricing guide to determine the fair market value of a single donated car if the guide does not list a sales price for a car in the same condition as the donated car. In such a case, the donor must use some other method that is reasonable under the circumstances to determine the value of the car. See Publication 561, "*Determining the Value of Donated Property*." Taxpayers are reminded that if they claim a deduction of more than \$5,000 for the contribution of a car, they need to obtain a qualified appraisal.

## DRAFTING INFORMATION

The principal author of this revenue ruling is Patricia Zweibel of the Office of the Associate Chief Counsel (Income Tax & Accounting). For further information regarding this revenue ruling, contact

Ms. Zweibel at (202) 622-5020 (not a toll-free call).

## Section 471.—General Rule for Inventories

26 CFR 1.471-6: *Inventories of livestock raisers and other farmers.*

### T.D. 9019

## DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY Internal Revenue Service 26 CFR Part 1

### Unit Livestock Price Method

AGENCY: Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Treasury.

ACTION: Final regulations.

SUMMARY: This document contains final regulations relating to the use of the unit-livestock-price method of accounting. The regulations affect livestock raisers and other farmers that elect to use the unit-livestock-price method. These regulations provide rules relating to the annual reevaluation of unit prices and the depreciation of livestock raised for draft, breeding, or dairy purposes.

EFFECTIVE DATE: These regulations are effective October 28, 2002.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: A. Katharine Jacob Kiss at (202) 622-4930 (not a toll-free number).

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

#### Background

This document contains amendments to the Income Tax Regulations (26 CFR Part 1) under section 471 of the Internal Revenue Code (Code). A notice of proposed rulemaking (REG-125626-01, 2002-9 I.R.B. 604) was published in the **Federal Register** (67 FR 5074) on February 4, 2002. No public hearing was requested or held. One comment responding to the notice of proposed rulemaking was received. The proposed regulations are adopted by this Treasury decision.

#### Explanation of Provisions

The unit-livestock-price method provides for the valuation of different classes of animals in inventory at a standard unit

price for each animal within a class. A taxpayer using the unit-livestock-price method must annually reevaluate its unit prices and must adjust the prices upward to reflect increases in the costs of raising livestock. The regulations allow taxpayers to both increase and decrease unit prices without obtaining the consent of the Commissioner. The regulations also clarify that a livestock raiser that uses the unit-livestock-price method may elect to remove from inventory after maturity an animal raised for draft, breeding, or dairy purposes and treat the inventoriable cost of such animal as an asset subject to depreciation.

In the notice of proposed rulemaking, the IRS and Treasury Department requested comments on whether safe harbor unit prices should be made available to taxpayers using the unit-livestock-price method and, if so, what index should be used. The sole commentator requested that safe harbor unit prices should be made available, and suggested using the price index developed by a local state extension service for the safe harbor unit prices. Due to the lack of widespread interest in developing and using safe harbor unit prices, the final regulations do not adopt that suggestion.

#### Effective Date

These regulations are applicable to taxable years ending after October 28, 2002.

#### Special Analyses

It has been determined that this Treasury decision is not a significant regulatory action as defined in Executive Order 12866. Therefore, a regulatory assessment is not required. It has also been determined that section 553(b) of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. chapter 5) does not apply to these regulations and, because these regulations do not impose on small entities a collection of information requirement, the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. chapter 6) does not apply. Therefore, a Regulatory Flexibility Analysis is not required. Pursuant to section 7805(f) of the Code, the proposed regulations preceding these regulations were submitted to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration for comment on its impact on small business.

#### Drafting Information

The principal author of these regulations is A. Katharine Jacob Kiss, Office of